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Indian Standard
GUIDELINES FOR
TRIMMING OF INDIAN CATTLE HIDES

UDC 675.031.1 : 675.025.63



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INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 RAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 110002

Price Rs 5.00

Gr 2

August 1979

*Indian Standard*GUIDELINES FOR
TRIMMING OF INDIAN CATTLE HIDES

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Indian Standard

GUIDELINES FOR TRIMMING OF INDIAN CATTLE HIDES

0. FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 6 June 1979, after the draft finalized by the Leather Sectional Committee had been approved by the Chemical Division Council.

0.2 In India about 75 to 80 percent of hides are available from fallen animals and the rest from slaughtered cattle. In big cities, cattle slaughtering takes place in the municipal slaughter houses but in other places cattle are slaughtered by local butchers. An examination of the cattle hides obtained from various sources and as marketed in different regions of the country reveals wide differences in shape and pattern of the flayed hides. In some cases, hides obtained are of bad shape due to faulty ripping cuts during flaying. Besides, hide appearance may differ depending on the extent of trimming.

0.3 The Leather Sectional Committee decided to formulate these guidelines with the object of cultivating consciousness among flayers, slaughter houses and raw hide merchants for following a standard trim pattern. Observance of such standard pattern for cattle hides would make the tanners' processing job easier by avoiding the trimming operation before soaking. The hide trimmings could be collected at source by raw hide dealers and marketed to the actual buyers, which some tanners have to throw away as waste.

0.4 In the formulation of this standard considerable assistance has been derived from ISO 2820-1974 Method of trim for raw hides of cattle and horses published by International Organization for Standardization.

1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes guidelines for trimming of cattle hides.

1.1.1 Goat and sheep skins are excluded from the scope of this standard.

1.1.2 This standard does not lay down any specification of quality.

2. TERMINOLOGY

2.1 For the purpose of this standard, the definitions given in IS : 1640-1960* shall apply.

3. TRIMMING

3.0 General hide appearance will differ depending on the extent of trimming. Some times partial trimming is done by the curers. In other cases, hides after flaying are cured and marketed without any trimming. In the absence of any uniform practice being followed throughout the country, the final trimming is done in the tannery before the hides are put to soaking. From tanners' viewpoint, hide trimming means removing those parts of the hide which may create inconvenience during machine operations or during processing.

3.1 Shape and Size of Cattle Hide — The shape and size of a hide depend on the breed of the animal. Consequently, the shape of the hide may somewhat differ in different cases.

3.2 Trimming Pattern — The trimming pattern may vary slightly depending on the method of slaughter, for example humane stunning according to religious rites. The percentage of hide trimmed out may vary according to the breed of the cattle and the method of slaughter.

3.2.1 Indian cattle hides should be trimmed to the pattern illustrated in Fig. 1.

3.2.2 The head portion should be cut by joining the outline already present in the hide (*see* Fig. 1) in case of hides from slaughtered animal.

3.2.2.1 In case of fallen hides, the head portion should be cut straight behind the ear.

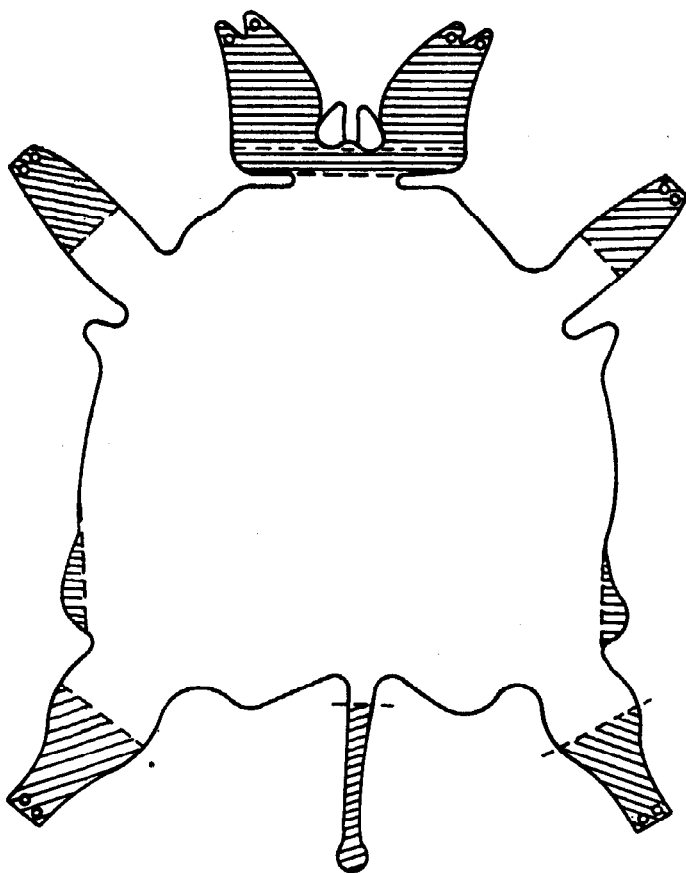
3.2.3 Fore shanks should be trimmed across the knee just above the knee cup and hind shanks on the hoof (*see* Fig. 1).

3.2.4 Tail length should not be more than 10 cm from the tail rest.

3.2.5 Cow bags, teats, etc, should be removed. In a freshly flayed hide ears, snout, lips, cow bags and teats should be removed prior to salting.

3.2.6 After salting and before transportation or selling to the buyers, the other unwanted parts, such as head, fore and hind shanks and tail should be removed.

*Glossary of terms relating to hides, skins and leather.



NOTE — This illustration is diagrammatic only and is not intended to illustrate any dimensions.

FIG. 1 TRIM PATTERN FOR CATTLE HIDES

3.3 Percentage of Hide to be Trimmed — For all practical purposes, about 85 percent of the hide mass can be had after proper trimming (see 3.2) for conversion into useful leather.

INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF UNITS (SI UNITS)

Base Units

QUANTITY	UNIT	SYMBOL
Length	metre	m
Mass	kilogram	kg
Time	second	s
Electric current	ampere	A
Thermodynamic temperature	kelvin	K
Luminous intensity	candela	cd
Amount of substance	mole	mol

Supplementary Units

QUANTITY	UNIT	SYMBOL
Plane angle	radian	rad
Solid angle	steradian	sr

Derived Units

QUANTITY	UNIT	SYMBOL	DEFINITION
Force	newton	N	1 N = 1 kg.m/s ²
Energy	joule	J	1 J = 1 N.m
Power	watt	W	1 W = 1 J/s
Flux	weber	Wb	1 Wb = 1 V.s
Flux density	tesla	T	1 T = 1 Wb/m ²
Frequency	hertz	Hz	1 Hz = 1 c/s (s ⁻¹)
Electric conductance	siemens	S	1 S = 1 A/V
Electromotive force	volt	V	1 V = 1 W/A
Pressure, stress	pascal	Pa	1 Pa = 1 N/m ²